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As to the vulgar expressions, the editor concluded, and the nasty words of the official governmental newspaper which resemble the talk of a group of addicts on hashish, we leave the subject of valuating it and the judgement about it to the Arab individual. But what we like to draw the attention to is the fact that such expressions remind us of the same expressions which the traitor Al-Sadat used to boast about prior to his final silencing and putting to the grave.

**Foreign Liaison Bureau Denies Clashes With Chad**  
*LD221111 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1000 GMT*  
22 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, 22 Dec (JANA)—In response to Ndjamen's claims that clashes have taken place between its forces and Libyan forces on the Sudanese borders, a source at the People's Committee of the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison has stated the following:

First: In confirmation of its earlier stand, the Jamahiriya denies the existence of any Libyan forces in Sudan. It also denies the occurrence of any clashes between elements of a force belonging to Libya and what Ndjamen's communiques call Chadian forces.

Second: What Ndjamen calls the Islamic Corps is nothing but a false claim made to cover up the real, current clashes between the forces of the First Army—Frolinat—in the east and the center of Chad, and the insurgent movement led by the Al-Hajariyah and Al-Salamat tribes in these areas, and the forces of Ndjamen.

Third: The Jamhriyah still abides by the OAU resolutions and the efforts of the good-offices committee, and stresses that it invites the OAU president and the chairman of the committee to ascertain, by the means they deem adequate, the untruthfulness of these claims.

Fourth: Ndjamen was disappointed when it realized that its political blackmail and false claims caused no response from neighboring states.

The Sudanese foreign minister, Brother Hasan Taj al-Din, in his latest announcement, affirmed that Chad's claims about the presence of Libyan forces or an Islamic Corps in the Sudanese territories are baseless.

Proceeding from this reality, Ndjamen found no alternative but to continue to practice the language of lies and of fabricating events, to continue to aggravate the situation and undermine the efforts of the OAU, and to serve the enemies of peace and stability in Africa, the first of whom are those who occupy the seats of power in Chad's capital.

**Foreign Liaison Bureau on Palestinian Uprising**  
*LD211946 Tripoli JANA in English 1835 GMT*  
21 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Kanun [December] 21, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—The People's Foreign Liaison Bureau saluted the uprising of Arab masses in the occupied land.

In the bureau's statement issued today: "[From] the bloody events witnessed in the past weeks in the occupied Palestine and the ugly crimes committed by the Zionist enemy to face such events, emerge the following facts:

First: The true aim of [the] Zionist enemy which had occupied Palestine and other parts of the Arab homeland unsettling its people—is to end Arab existence itself and not only occupying the land.

Second: The Zionist enemy—in the process of achieving its goals—is not concerned about using any means. Its continued aggression, its killing of unarmed population, its snub to world public opinion and its contempt of others' sacred places are but examples and proofs of its hateful racist behaviour.

Third: The racist nature of the enemy and the reality of its goals make the only option for the Arab nation to confront it is armed struggle to which the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya drawn the attention to always. [sentence as received] That was represented in its stress upon the nationalism of the battle and rejection of the defeatist solutions. Maybe, the outcome of the David Stable treaty and the recognition by the Egyptian regime of the Zionist enemy provide the convincing evidence to whoever has doubts on the true goals of the enemy.

Maybe, the uprising of the occupied land's Arabs in this particular time comes as a decisive reply to what the Amman summit has put forward with regards to the nationalist issue.

The People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, as it salutes the uprising of the Arab masses in the occupied land, reminds that the Basic People's Congresses in their successive sessions had stressed the need to back the armed struggle for the liberation of Palestine and the remaining usurped Arab territories. They have also stressed that the decisive reply to the Zionist danger is the establishment of pan-Arab unity—the only guarantee to the continued Arab existence.

**Algerian Unionist Meeting Continues in Tripoli**

**Al-Qadhdhafi Speaks on Unity**  
*LD191532 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1358 GMT 19 Dec 87

["Text" of speech by Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at opening of fourth session of Libyan-Algerian unionist meeting in Tripoli on 19 December—recorded]

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[Text] In the name of God, I welcome the brother members of the Algerian Government and I salute brother combatant President Chadli Bendjedid and his comrades, the fraternal people of Algeria. I say to those who are here that they are among their family and at home, and that they are not guests. This is your home and family. I would like to express satisfaction because the unitary steps between our two countries are progressing firmly and consistently. This is the fourth meeting between the Algerian Council of Ministers and the General People's Committee of the Jamahiriyah. This means that there is no interruption to the program of unitary meetings of the two fraternal countries' executive organizations.

There is no doubt that your work in the three previous meetings has paved the way for the unitary thesis, whose implementation is progressing quickly between the two countries. Regarding this, I would like to stress to everyone that we trust the Algerian unitary policy and that we highly appreciate the Algerian efforts for the benefit of its sister, the Jamahiriyah, and the Algerian solidarity with the Jamahiriyah against the numerous injustices faced by the Libyan Arab people in the north, south, and east.

Naturally the two revolutions rely on each other, and the collapse of either of them would lead to the collapse of the other. We understand quite well the policies of colonialism, which adopts the principle of divide and rule. Colonialism tries to persuade one party to neutralize and destroy the other party, then returns to that party which it previously persuaded and neutralizes and destroys it.

We have a historical experience with colonialism and a bitter struggle, and therefore we can say to the colonialists that such a policy is an exposed one as far as we are concerned. That policy, however, reached its peak of disgracefulness and arrogance when the United States announced to the world that it opposed unity between Algeria and Libya, as if Arabs are in need of authorization from the United States before they can decide their fate. We say to them that, when Algeria decided to free itself and thereby gave 1.5 million martyrs, it did not seek anybody's authorization. If only the United States understood history; regrettably the Americans do not understand history because they do not have one. If they had understood history they would have known that the Algerian people, who made such a costly decision, would not take orders from the United States, allow themselves to be influenced by any directives, or relinquish their free will, for which they paid with numerous blessed martyrs.

The Libyan people, who also sacrificed thousands of martyrs, cannot allow anybody to extend tutelage over them, notwithstanding the fact that we are living on a continent composed of former colonies, over which colonialists claim a moral right. This is an insult to these countries, which are supposed to be independent. Italy

would not have the courage to say that it has a moral commitment toward Libya, and France would not have the courage to say that it has moral commitment toward Algeria, as this would have been an insult to these two great peoples who gave sacrifices so as to rid themselves of hegemony and colonialism. However, as for other people in Africa, whose independence was only superficial, France still claims that it has a moral commitment towards them. When we hear the word commitment, we should only understand it to mean subordination, that is, colonialism. France would not have the courage, either from far or from near, to make Algeria its dependent, despite the fact that Algeria is nearer to it geographically than any other country; still it would not dare to say so.

We are here after having crossed a bridge of martyrs from both great peoples, who fell for the sake of their pan-Arab ambitions and the forging of the path to a future of complete independence. Thus, we feel confident in ourselves and in our ability to determine our fate by ourselves and to forge our way. We possess the capabilities we need for forging our path to the future, provided we unify our capabilities and realize the need for unifying our capabilities. We, in the two fraternal and neighboring countries, work day and night to exploit the capabilities and use them to create a better future for both peoples.

Undoubtedly, brothers, the Libyan Arab side is aware that Algeria has played a very important political role, which deserves to be mentioned out of respect for the Algerian Government, in bringing forth the idea of the union of the Arab Maghreb, which is only a step on the road toward comprehensive Arab unity. It is still playing this prominent role and it is our duty to recognize this and accord Algeria the honor for this—the honor of taking the initiative and of working seriously and patiently, but without being rash, for the attainment of this aspired and attractive hope and without sidestepping realities. However, their caution is not that of the regionalists, who want to keep away the day of Arab unity and turn it into a mirage in the name of reason and realism. The secessionists use such words—which are good words used for doing wrong—as a pretext for keeping away the day of unity.

But when I say that Algeria is moving with firm, unrushed, and well-studied steps, I mean that these are the steps of serious people, of revolutionaries who are aware of the gravity of the challenges facing the Arabs and the need to achieve this unity.

Consequently, Algeria did not consider the aim of the union to be a mirage, but it has made it a reality to which we are getting nearer every day. God willing, it will materialize in the forthcoming period. I highly praise the wise policy of the brother militant, Chadli Bendjedid, his colleagues within the FLN party, the Algerian people, and all revolutionary and popular tendencies in Algeria

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which are strongly paving the way toward the achievement of the union of the Greater Maghreb as a step toward the realisation of full Arab unity.

An unhurried move toward the establishment of unity between Algeria and Libya is likely to undermine the regionalists' accusations directed against this sacred action, who tend to libel it as forming an axis or as creating a cluster, and so on. However, Algeria has confronted everybody with their responsibilities, starting with brothers in Tunisia, to Morocco and Mauritania.

I have before me a statement made by Hassan II, when he answered a question on the union between Libya and Algeria. The question was: What is your position toward it, even if you would have to be excluded from it? He said: I welcome every rapprochement. However, we disagree with anyone who thinks that any rapprochement can be struck at the expense of others, because every state has its own particular institutions with which it defends its security and sovereignty. One should not look at the negative side in the moves of all [word indistinct]. We welcome anything that brings the sides together, particularly between Algeria and Libya.

Therefore, we proposed to him the idea of union. Even though he did not join us, here he is stating personally and openly that he does not consider the union between Libya and Algeria as forming an axis or as being at the expense of Morocco. This is good; despite the fact that he did not join us in this union, he took an excellent position. He did not accuse us of letting him down or of establishing a union without him, but there is hope that this union will include all states of the Greater Maghreb.

I am talking about union and unity as the ultimate goal and as the sound historic framework in which all our potential should be deployed in order to build a better future, so that we will be able to live proudly on this Earth and under the sun, on equal footing with the states which have made great progress in this domain. I am talking about this issue because this meeting is a brick which forms part of this wall.

Your previous meetings were bricks in that great unitary construction. Perhaps your previous achievements—this is the fourth meeting of the two executive organizations—encouraged the two countries and indicated that they could carry out a joint unitary action.

Now we sit as brothers, the Algerian Government and the Libyan People's Committee. However, this reminds me, as I once said at a meeting with the brothers in Tunisia and I repeat it today: In previous years there was a delegation from Barka and a delegation from Tripoli, and they used to sit as we are doing now and they used to say sister Tripoli and sister Barka. Now we laugh at the expression and at the mentality which said sister Barka and sister Tripoli, and we say they were provinces. This has become one of the funny things of the past. In future years I think we will laugh every time we sit and

remember that we used to say sister Libya and sister Algeria while we are one people and one country. In the future it will be funny to recall that this one people and one land was two sides which talked to each other as sister so-and-so and sister such-and-such.

Regionalism is something imposed by colonialism and is a temporary thing, and will inevitably and necessarily be removed, because without unity we can never live in this era in which huge regional blocs are forming, and life needs huge resources which cannot be found in any single individual region. Even the European countries, which have huge resources—and a number of them are nuclear powers—nevertheless found that the nature of the era demanded the establishment of the EEC bloc. What began as an economic action is changing into a political action.

So what about us, the Arab mini-states, each of which is less than a province in a European country? In addition to the two major blocs, the whole world is forming into other blocs. The Arab countries, African countries, and Latin America—those countries which did not change into large blocs—are now the battlefields and arenas at whose expense detente between the major powers takes place. These countries are tiny; thus they represent a vacuum and regions of low strength. The world's imperialist powers would like the strategic Arab region to remain a vacuum without a force which can put its hands on these strategic keys about which we have repeatedly spoken, such as Gibraltar, the Suez Canal, Bab al-Mandab, Hormuz, the Gulf of Sidra, and the southern shores of the Mediterranean. This is the center of communications between the continents of the world, between East and West, between North and South. The Arab region is the center of these communications. Therefore, the imperialist powers do not want a force to grow and put its hands on this strategic region. The industrial powers also want to make the Arab world a consumer market for their products, consequently, it fights off any attempt at industrialization. They want our raw materials for their industries, and so they fight any attempt by us to exploit these raw materials. Oil for instance, [words indistinct] these raw materials we now export as raw materials. Oil should not be exported as crude, but should be exported after processing; because when we export crude oil they then process it into various products and sell it right back to us. We buy things like this ruler—it might have been manufactured from Libyan or Algerian oil, but we sold the crude and they processed it and turned it into a ruler, into pens. We should have sold it in the form of pens, rulers, and many other things.

It is in their interest for this region to remain backward, with no industrial force and no exploitation of its raw materials, and to remain a consumption market. They constantly encourage us to consume. Our people have become greedy consumers, which harms our future. This consumption is a fire that burns out all the capabilities which we should use for production. They taught us all

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the things that do not [words indistinct]. They make them for our sake—even toys, even playing cards, they even make these things for us to distract ourselves. They hope that we will have parties at night and idly sleep all day, that we will drink alcohol, play cards, or even play football. All these things they spread among us so that we do not think of serious work, despite the fact that at times it might be essential for us to be serious, not the way things are now, the way they taught us.

In general, the cause of my satisfaction is that I am confident of the wise Algerian policy. In the confrontations which the Libyan people have had, Algeria indeed exerted a lot of influence on a group of foreign states in the interest of the Libyan people; and this should be mentioned and valued. I am indeed confident that the brother President Chadli Bendjedid and his comrades, the Algerian brothers, and the Algerian people will pursue a policy [words indistinct] respect and trust in the sphere of unionist action.

I pin great hopes on the Algerian initiative concerning the unity of the Great Arab Maghreb, which will bear fruit, God willing. [words indistinct] the speech delivered by brother President Chadli at the autumn session of the Algerian National Assembly, and I admired it very much indeed. As for the persistent work—this is exactly how it should be described, as persistent work—by Algerians for the unification of the Arab ranks, their work for the sacred cause continues with determination and stubbornness. This is not mere talk. Algeria's policy is indeed taking this course.

(?It is indeed madness for) the Western Sahara conflict to continue and to remain one of the objective obstacles to an urgent and comprehensive unionist plan. [Words indistinct] Algeria submits a comprehensive and urgent unification plan. However, regrettably, the problem of the Sahara remains, (?in connection) with Morocco, an obstacle in our way. Algeria has not spared any effort in providing help for a just political solution and an end to this conflict and has not been lacking in its support of the joint good offices. Algeria is a supporter of the Arab Maghreb. We will continue our work with the brotherly Libyan people [as heard] in marching along the path to tangible results which will not be affected by changing circumstances, by virtue of patient endeavor, avoiding haste, and adhering to practicality.

Algeria believes that the time has come to take another step to advance the unity of the Greater Maghreb to a decisive stage in its realization, within the framework of respect for the the people's freedom to choose their own political system and noninterference in others' internal affairs.

This is right, and in fact we cannot but agree on it and commend it [words indistinct]. I believe we can now work in an atmosphere that promotes joint action and the aspirations of the masses in this direction. The challenges from outside are provoking us so as to follow

this direction. Our aspirations to eliminate backwardness and the nature of the era make us pursue this course, this direction. Therefore, this meeting of the two sister countries' executive bodies is being held in very favorable conditions for further steps on this path to unity.

Brother Abdelhamid Brahimi, you should seize this prevailing and favorable atmosphere to intensify efforts to accomplish the most in the shortest period of time, because the opportunity is there for you.

There is a favorable opportunity now for intensifying efforts and achieving much in a very short time. I mean there is now a favorable opportunity open to you. Do anything: joint companies, joint projects, remove obstacles. As far as we are concerned—and this in fact is the feeling of all Libyans—we have no reservations on our part towards Algeria. Indeed, I evaluate the Algerian charter highly and consider it a rational factor leading toward unity and rationale in the other matters it tackles. I do not disapprove of any of the acts Algeria is taking.

We feel that our brothers in Algeria truly feel the historic responsibility, that the time has become ripe for the realization of Arab unity, and that the sacrifices we have offered would be wasted if they were not crowned with an act of unity. Our independent achievements are liable to be lost at any time unless protected by a framework of unity. I feel so much that the brothers in Algeria seriously and profoundly realize this fact, that when I sit with them, anxious to talk zealously, and then they speak, I feel that all that I wanted to say has already been said by the Algerian side and that I would only be interrupting them.

On a previous occasion, I sent Dr George Habash and Taysir [Qubba'ah, member of the Palestine National Salvation Front] to Algeria, where they met with President Chadli and with Messaidiya. I asked them about the Algerian line and they said that, by God, when we heard President Chadli and Messaidiya talk we thought you were talking, though the voices were different. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs] They said they felt that there was no difference in what both of us were saying. In fact, this is progress, that we both talk the same. This means we have bred trust between us, which is step forward.

This would be a historic defeat for imperialism, which seeks to colonize our countries, to persecute our peoples, and to bind our countries to themselves wrongly and unjustly. The true historic victory over historic imperialism lies in the triumph of our pan-Arab willpower and the unity of our divided, tortured, and humiliated nation.

We consider you capable of doing this. We leave this initiative for brother President Chadli, whom I trust. The role you are carrying out reassures me somewhat. We try to convince every Arab country and we explain things to them. Now, the brother Algerians have been

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